



General instructions:

- Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.
- Attempt all the questions in each section before going to the next section.
- All the answers must be correctly numbered and written neatly.
- For multiple choice questions, option numbers must be clearly specified, along with the answers.

SECTION – A : (Reading Skills) (20 Marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully:

1. When he was well along his filmmaking career with three Oscars under his belt, he developed a sudden urge. At 56, he earned a degree in Electronic Arts from California State University, Long Beach. Steven Spielberg believes himself to be a more 'well trained' and 'learned' man today. Did the maker of *Schindler's list* and *Saving Private Ryan* need any further training in filmmaking? Maybe not, right? But he begged to differ. Why get trained at 'this age' (i.e.: retirement), is a popular sentiment that dominates the mindset of several older workers also known as veterans.
2. Senior employees at Wipro have no qualms in getting mentored by their 'less experienced' colleagues (i.e.: reverse mentoring). After all, can't fresh from college colleagues be powerful advisors in creating innovation? Feedback from junior peers and team members can play an important role in helping senior leaders understand where they should focus their learning. The 360-degree feedback is a powerful process of documenting developmental gaps. Several senior managers, though may be hesitant initially, are today open and realise that they cannot expect to be as 'clever' with latest technology and thought processes as those who have earned their qualifications from the latest, most up-to-date curriculum.
3. And statistics also point out that when training is offered, older workers, especially senior managers appreciate programmes that develop their ability to think about complexity and structure ambiguity in ways that allow them to design strategies to outperform competitors.
4. However, there is a void that needs to be filled as the same report also states that older workers are less likely to receive training, with half (51 per cent) of those aged over 65 saying that they had received no training in the last three years compared to 32 per cent across all age groups. Does this mean that failure to train is often because they're not being offered training?
5. Perhaps, says Rahul Shah, Head, Learning Solutions Group with DDI, adding that a few goof-ups that often companies make could act deterrents: 1) being theoretical – seniors lose interest if one is unable to engage them by balancing, seeking and telling, and 2) a lack of self-esteem management: older employees' self-esteem is on the line when they enter the classroom. It is mandatory to keep the environment 'safe', so that they have the ability to practise without ridicule from peers. It is not easy, however, to plan a training agenda for older workers hence the resistance from companies, and many organisations may not have the resource too.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions. (1×10=10)

- (a) What does the concept of 'reverse mentoring' imply? (Paragraph 2)
- I. To take feedback from junior team members constructively.
 - II. To learn backward to fill up gaps in learning.
 - III. To become clever with the latest technology.
 - IV. To get mentored by the fresh recruits who are more up – to – date.
- (i) Only I
(ii) Only IV
(iii) all of these
(iv) all except for II
- (b) Select the most appropriate option that displays what the writer projects with reference to the following.
- Feedback from junior peers and team members can play an important role in helping senior leaders understand where they should focus their learning. (Paragraph 2)*
- (i) doubt ii) caution iii) fact iv) denial
- (c) What does the statistics point out regarding training?
- (i) Senior managers develop their ability to think about complexity.
 - (ii) They structure ambiguity.
 - (iii) They do not get training.
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

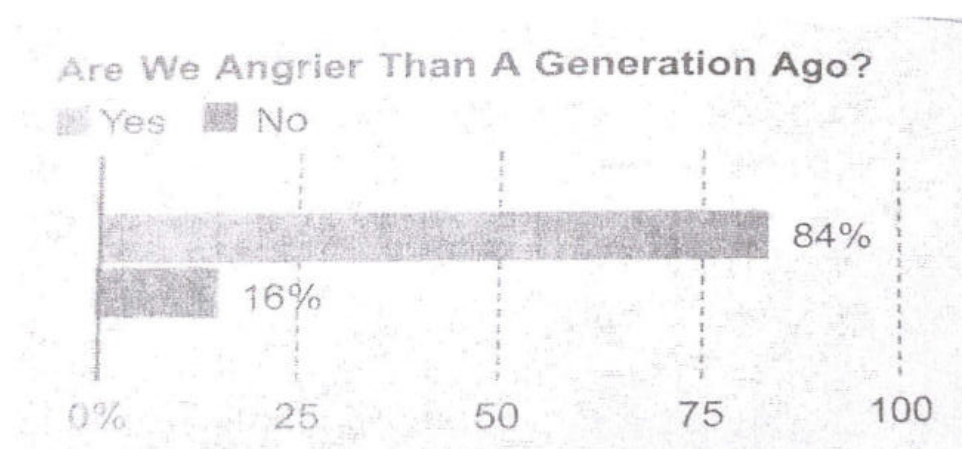
- (d) Complete the following with a phrase from **paragraph 2**.

Opinion	Reason
	to do something deliberately

- (e) Evaluate the INAPPROPRIATE reason why the senior level managers are hesitant about latest technology.
- They are acquainted with latest technology and training.
 - They are conservative.
 - They are hardworking.
 - They do work properly.
- (f) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from **paragraph 2**.
 associates : colleagues :: dubious :
- (g) What does Steven Spielberg believe himself to be ?
- (h) What do you understand by 360 degree feedback?
- (i) According to the passage, ' There is a void that needs to be filled'. What is it?
- (j) What is not easier to plan?

2. Read the following passage carefully:

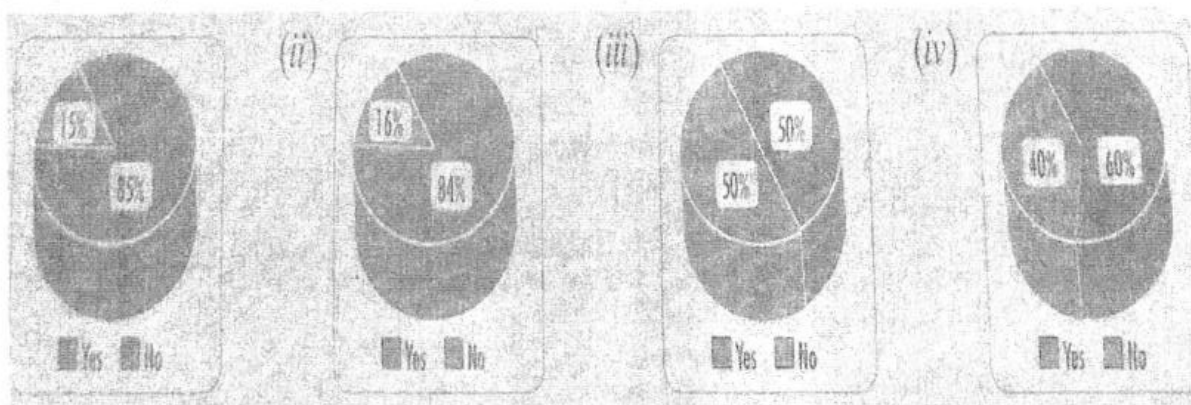
- Anger is usually defined as a strong feeling of hostility, displeasure, indignation, rage or annoyance. It is an emotional state that is accompanied by physiological and biological changes including an increase in heart rate and blood pressure, as well as an increase in the levels of one's energy hormones, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. An angry mind often loses its capacity to think properly. Anger problems seem to be growing in scope and intensity and the collateral issues associated run the risk of becoming more explosive and destructive while anger is a normal human emotion, ongoing impulsive anger often leads to massive sometimes irrevocable problems in interpersonal relationships, work and on general quality of life. People that have difficulty managing anger are susceptible to road rage, verbal and physical violence, and some may find themselves in legal trouble due to anger- fueled incidents.
- Anger can be caused by both external and internal events. You could be angry at a specific person(such as a co-worker or classmate) or event (a traffic jam or cancelled flight) , or your anger could be caused by worrying or brooding about your personal problems. Memories of traumatic or enraging events can also trigger angry feelings.
- Anger in a limited quantity is considered to be good as it gives one an opportunity to unleash negative feelings. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats. A certain amount of anger is needed to fight, defend and justify ourselves in society. Hence, anger in small quantities is needed for our survival, like it is justified to get angry when one feels that one's rights have been denied. But excessive anger can lead to destructive results including violent actions.



4. One of the most commonly used anger management methods includes breathing exercises. A number of anger management courses are available nowadays to help one control one's anger. It always helps to have someone from whom one can seek help and talk. It is important to learn how to express one's anger assertively rather than aggressively. One can also substitute the thought that makes one angry with more pleasant thoughts. Nowadays mental health professionals and psychologists are also available to help people control their anger.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions given below. (1×10=10)

- (a) How is anger actually defined, according to **paragraph 1**?
 (i) Strong feeling of hostility (ii) Strong feeling of displeasure
 (iii) Indignation, rage or anger (iv) All of these
- (b) Select the correct option to complete the following sentence.
 An angry mind often (Paragraph 1)
 (i) enhances its capacity to think properly
 (ii) loses its capacity to think properly
 (iii) minimises its capacity to think in an improper way
 (iv) neither enhances nor minimises its capacity to think only
- (c) Choose the option that can be the suitable title for the passage.
 (i) Taming one's anger (ii) Increasing one's anger
 (iii) Minimising one's anger (iv) Anger - not a new phenomenon
- (d) Are we angrier than a generation ago? Which figure depicts?



- (e) Which type of people face difficulty in managing anger?
1. people who are susceptible to road rage.
 2. The people who are susceptible to change.
 3. The people who are susceptible to verbal and physical violence.
 4. The people who are negligent about any other activities.
- (i) 1 and 2 (ii) 2 and 3 (iii) 1 and 3 (iv) 2 and 4
- (f) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word or phrase from paragraph 1.
 normal : natural :: aggression :
- (g) List one reason why anger in a limited quantity is considered to be good? (Paragraph 3)
- (h) List two simple methods of managing one's anger.
- (i) Find the word from the passage (Paragraph 1) which is a synonym of 'huge'.
- (j) How does anger management courses help us?

SECTION – B : WRITING SKILLS (24 Marks)

- Q3.** You are Mahendra Kumar, Secretary of the Science Club of Sunshine Public School, Indore. Write a notice for the school notice board, in not more than 50 words, informing the students about the Science Exhibition, going to be held in your school and requesting them to participate in it wholeheartedly. (4)

- Q4.** You are Anita and have come across your friend Amy, who seems unwell. Using the inputs given below, construct a set of dialogues with five exchanges between the two of you. The first set of dialogue is given as an example. (5)

Example:

- What happened? Look tired sick
- Severe stomach ache

Example:

Anita: What happened Amy? You look very tired and sick.

Amy: Yes, I have a severe stomach ache.

- you eat anything wrong
- burger at street shop
- fast food stale, unhygienic conditions
- hungry , cheap
- seek medical help at the earliest
- that would be costly
- health is invaluable
- I agree, will see a doctor
- Yes , remember no more fast food
- definitely, only healthy food for me

5. You have come to know that your friend Sameer is not happy in his new school. Write a letter in about 120 words, advising him to keep patience, devote time to studies and make new friends. You are Anita/Anant. Your address is F35, Alaknanda Apartments, Mayur Colony, Bengaluru. (7)
6. Based on the verbal cues given below and taking ideas from MCB unit 'People', write a paragraph in about 150 words on the following iconic figure. (8)

Hints : Amitabh Bachchan – Born on 11 October 1942, in Allahabad (now Prayagraj, UP) – father Harivansh Rai Bachchan, famous Hindi poet, mother, Teji Bachchan, – graduated from Kirori Mal College, New Delhi – made film debut in 1969 – Initial phase of life full of struggle – appeared in several blockbuster films i.e; Zanjeer, Anand, Coolie, Deewar, Sholay, Don, and many more films, married to Jaya Bhaduri in 1973 – blessed with two children – bestowed with several awards – Star of the Millennium, host of 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'.

SECTION – C: GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example. (1×3=3)

Eg: fact/a/lovely/is/there/penguins/ about

Ans: There is a lovely fact about penguins.

- (a) day/ too/ penguins/ have/ schools
 (b) a secluded and elevated/ be safe/ they are/ where/ would/ the chicks/ usually/ situated in/ place
 (c) food hunting/ the young ones/ way from/ the parents/ pick up/ on their

8. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below: (1×3=3)

When the old lady (a) _____ to her flat she saw at once that the burglars (b) _____, in her absence. Though the burglars themselves (c) _____ no longer there, she saw at once that they had just left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) (i) return | (ii) returning | (iii) returned | (iv) had returned |
| (b) (i) break | (ii) broke | (iii) had broken in | (iv) were breaking |
| (c) (i) be | (ii) were | (iii) was | (iv) are |

9. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in your answer sheet. Underline the word that forms your answer. (1×4=4)

Throughout the greater part Bertrand Russell's childhood, most important hours of his days were those he spent alone in the garden. He knew corner of the garden, and knew in which part the garden primroses and bluebells bloomed.

	Before part	Missing word of	After Bertrand
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

SECTION D : LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (26 Marks)

10. Read the following extracts and attempt ANY TWO of the three given:

(4+4=8)

A. And day in and day out, he lectured to us in his droning, remorseless voice on every aspect of human knowledge. At first we had a certain respect for him, but soon we lived in terror of his approach. We tried to hit back at him with clumsy sarcasms and practical jokes.

- Why did they show respect to Private Quelch in the beginning?
- What made them stop giving respect to him?
- What did Private Quelch do day in and day out?
- Explain, the phrase 'remorseless voice'.

B. I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a grayling.

- Describe the movement of the brook as mentioned in the given lines.
- What sails over the surface of the brook?
- What is the rhyme scheme used in the above lines?
- What are trouts and graylings?

C. By mid- April neighbours saw a daily struggle in front of Marcy's house. Out on the sidewalk they saw the dog pull his leash taut then stand and wait. The man would drag himself abreast of the dog, then the dog would surge out to the end of the leash and wait again. The pair set daily goals; Monday, the sixth fence post, Tuesday, the seventh fence post, Wednesday.....

- 'The daily struggle' was between whom?
- Explain the line: 'The pair set daily goals'.
- Which word means 'to walk beside' or 'along with', in the above extract?
- What did the neighbours see?

11. Attempt ANY SIX of the following in about 30 – 40 words.

(2×6=12)

- Who is the narrator and what did she end up as in the lesson 'How I Taught My Grandmother To Read'?
- How did Chuck Hooper's company in the lesson 'A Dog named Duke' oblige him? Why did they create a desk job for him?
- As per the poet, what are the possible themes and subject matter of the song of the Solitary Reaper?
- How could the Professor in the lesson 'The Man Who Knew Too Much' recognise a plane flying high overhead?
- How did the grandmother in the lesson 'How I Taught my Grandmother to Read' feel when the narrator was away in a neighbouring village? Why did she feel so much dependent and helpless?
- Describe the origin of the brook in the poem 'The Brook'.
- Describe the Solitary Reaper as the poet describes her in the poem.

12. Attempt ANY ONE of the following in about 120 words.

(6)

Juliette in the play 'Villa for Sale', was a clever lady and a hard bargainer but Mr Gaston proved smarter than her. How did he pocket a thousand francs in the bargain?

OR

The poet will be telling 'this with a sigh' that he took the road 'less travelled by' in the poem 'The Road Not Taken' and 'that has made all the difference'. What is the difference that the poet mentions? Do you believe in making choices that are less 'risky' and acceptable or the ones which are adventurous, ambitious and unconventional? Give reasons for your choice.

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दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, भिलाई

नाम :
रोल नंबर :

दिनांक : 19.09.2024
कक्षा : नवमी

मध्यावधि परीक्षा - 2024
विषय - हिन्दी

समय : 3 घण्टे
पूर्णांक : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

1. यह प्रश्नपत्र चार खण्डों में विभक्त है - क, ख, ग और घ।
2. चारों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
3. यथासंभव प्रत्येक खण्ड के उत्तर क्रमशः दीजिए।
4. इस प्रश्नपत्र में प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 17 है।

खण्ड - 'क' (अपठित बोध)

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(1+1+1+2+2=7)

संस्कृत में एक कहावत है कि दुर्जन दूसरों के राई के समान मामूली दोषों को पहाड़ के समान बड़ा बनाकर देखता है और अपने पहाड़ के समान बड़े पापों को देखते हुए भी नहीं देखता। सज्जन या महात्मा ठीक इससे विपरीत होते हैं। उनका ध्यान दूसरों की बजाय केवल अपने दोषों पर जाता है। अधिकांश व्यक्तियों में कोई-न-कोई बुराई अवश्य होती है। कोई भी बुराई न होने पर व्यक्ति देवता की कोटि में आ जाता है। मनुष्य को अपनी बुराइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, न कि दूसरों की कमियों को लेकर छिंटाकशी करने या टीका-टिप्पणी का। अपने मन को परखने एवं पवित्र करने का सबसे उत्तम साधन है - आत्मनिरीक्षण। आत्मनिरीक्षण आत्मा की उन्नति का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मार्ग है। महात्मा कबीर ने कहा है कि जब मैंने मन की पड़ताल की तो मुझे अपने जैसा बुरा कोई न मिला। महात्मा गांधी ने कई बार स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि मैंने जीवन में हिमालय जैसी बड़ी भूल की है। अपनी भूलों पर ध्यान देना या उन्हें स्वीकार करना आत्मबल का चिह्न है। जो लोग दूसरों के सामने अपनी भूल नहीं मानते और न ही अपने को दोषी स्वीकार करते हैं, वे सबसे बड़े कायर हैं। जिनका अंतःकरण शीशे के समान उजला है, उन्हें झट अपनी भूल महसूस हो जाती है। मन तो दर्पण है। मन में पाप है तो जग में पाप दिखाई देता है। पवित्र आचरण वाले अपने मन को देखते हैं तो उन्हें लगता है कि अभी इसमें कोई कमी रह गई है, इसलिए वे अपने को बुरा कहते हैं। यही उनकी नम्रता व साधना है।

- (1) सज्जन का ध्यान सर्वप्रथम किस पर जाता है ?
(क) दूसरों पर (ख) दूसरों के दोषों पर (ग) स्वयं के दोषों पर (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी
- (2) आत्मा की उन्नति का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मार्ग किसे माना गया है ?
(क) टीका-टिप्पणी (ख) आत्मनिरीक्षण (ग) नम्रता (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- (3) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -
कथन (A) : अधिकांश व्यक्तियों में कोई-न-कोई बुराई अवश्य होती है।
कारण (R) : कोई भी बुराई न होने पर मनुष्य देवता की कोटि में आ जाता है।
(क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
(ख) कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) गलत है।
(ग) कथन (A) गलत है, किंतु कारण (R) सही है।
(घ) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं और कारण (R), कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (4) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश में संस्कृत की किस कहावत का उल्लेख किया गया है ?
- (5) महात्माओं का स्वभाव कैसा होता है ?

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(1+1+1+2+2=7)

संबंधों के मामले में सलाह देने वाले विद्वानों का भी यह मानना रहा है कि कुछ रिश्ते ऐसे होते हैं, जिनको आप ज़रा-से यत्न से रखें और समुचित मान-सम्मान दें तो हमारी खुशी का कारण बन सकते हैं। अपने निकट के रिश्तों या आत्मीय रिश्तों में सहयोग और सम्मान का भाव संबंधों को न सिर्फ प्रगाढ़ बनाता है, बल्कि दुःख-सुख में एक सुंदर सहयोग का तंत्र भी बन सकता है। इनका साथ मन को आंतरिक संतोष और शांति भी देता है। इसलिए समय-समय पर किसी त्योहार के बहाने या जन्मदिन के समारोह के बहाने इनसे मेलजोल बनाए रखना चाहिए और आने वाले रिश्तेदारों को समुचित मान देना चाहिए। जीवन की विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में परिवार, रिश्तेदार ही तो हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत होते हैं, जो परेशानियों में हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ाते हैं। मुसीबतों में हमारा समर्थन करते हैं और खुशियों को सौ गुना बढ़ा देते हैं। अकेले रहने वाला इंसान हमेशा चिंताग्रस्त रहता है। उसके पास अपनी समस्याओं को साझा करने के लिए, उन्हें संभालने के लिए कोई अपना नहीं होता। रिश्तेदारों के बीच रहकर ही व्यक्ति आपसी प्रेम के महत्व को, अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी को समझता है और मुसीबत में पड़े दूसरे लोगों की मदद करता है। इसलिए छोटी-छोटी बातों में रिश्तेदारों की अनदेखी करना, उनसे किनारा करना उचित नहीं है।

Contd...2

- (1) खुशी पाई जा सकती है यदि -
 - (क) रिश्तों के मामले में विद्वानों की सलाह न मानें
 - (ख) रिश्तों को प्रेमपूर्वक समुचित मान-सम्मान से बनाए रखें
 - (ग) जो रिश्ते बोझ हैं उन्हें भी समझाकर अपने मन के अनुसार ढालें
 - (घ) दोस्तों के साथ अधिक-से-अधिक समय बिताएँ
- (2) संबंधों में परस्पर सहयोग और सम्मान का भाव किस कार्य की पूर्ति करता है ?
 - (क) मात्र रिश्तों को घनिष्ठ बनाता है
 - (ख) सुख-दुःख में सुंदर सहयोग का तंत्र बन सकता है
 - (ग) अड़ोस-पड़ोस से स्वार्थ की पूर्ति हो जाती है
 - (घ) ज्यादा लोग आपका ध्यान रखते हैं
- (3) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए -

कथन (A) : समय-समय पर अपने सगे-संबंधियों से त्योहार, जन्मदिन या अन्य समारोह के बहाने मिलते रहना चाहिए।

कारण (R) : ये मिलन मन को संतोष और शांति देते हैं।

 - (क) कथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
 - (ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
 - (ग) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।
 - (घ) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R), उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।
- (4) किसी-न-किसी बहाने रिश्तेदारों से मेलजोल बनाए रखने का क्या महत्त्व है ?
- (6) कौन-सा व्यक्ति मुसीबत में पड़े लोग की मदद करता है ?

खण्ड - 'ख' (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

- प्रश्न 3. निर्देशानुसार 'शब्द और पद' पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x2=2)
- (क) शब्द पद कब बन जाता है ?
 - (ख) विस्मय आदि मनोभावों को प्रकट करने वाले अव्यय शब्दों को क्या कहते हैं ?
 - (ग) शब्द किसे कहते हैं ?
- प्रश्न 4. निर्देशानुसार 'अनुस्वार-अनुनासिक' पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x2=2)
- (क) 'चञ्चल' का अनुस्वारयुक्त मानकरूप क्या बनेगा ?
 - (ख) 'महगाई' में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कर सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
 - (ग) अनुनासिक का सही प्रयोग किस शब्द में हुआ है -
गंगा, गोंद, हिंदी, संपूर्ण
- प्रश्न 5. निर्देशानुसार 'उपसर्ग-प्रत्यय' पर आधारित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x4=4)
- (क) 'आकर्षण' में उपसर्ग लगाकर एक सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
 - (ख) 'सामाजिक' में कौन-सा प्रत्यय लगा है ?
 - (ग) 'अत्यंत' में कौन-सा उपसर्ग लगा है ?
 - (घ) 'प्र' उपसर्ग लगाकर एक सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
 - (ङ) 'गर' प्रत्यय लगाकर एक सार्थक शब्द बनाइए।
- प्रश्न 6. निर्देशानुसार 'स्वर संधि' पर आधारित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x3=3)
- (क) 'सप्तर्षि' का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।
 - (ख) स्वर संधि के कितने भेद होते हैं ?
 - (ग) 'वि + अवधान' में संधि करने पर क्या शब्द बनेगा ?
 - (घ) 'पवन' का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।
- प्रश्न 7. निर्देशानुसार 'विराम-चिह्न' पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x2=2)
- (क) जो चिह्न दो शब्दों या पदों को जोड़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, वह क्या कहलाता है ?
 - (ख) अरे सुनो वहाँ मत जाओ - उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग करके वाक्य पुनः लिखिए।
 - (ग) शब्दों को संक्षिप्त रूप में लिखने के लिए किस विराम-चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?
- प्रश्न 8. निर्देशानुसार 'अर्थ की दृष्टि से वाक्य-भेद' पर आधारित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - (1x3=3)
- (क) अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के कितने भेद किए गए हैं ?
 - (ख) आपकी यात्रा मंगलमय हो। (अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य-भेद बताइए)
 - (ग) हम तुम्हें स्टेशन तक छोड़ने जाएँगे। (निषेधवाचक वाक्य में रूपान्तरण कीजिए)
 - (घ) यदि वर्षा नहीं होगी तो मैं विद्यालय जाऊँगा। (अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य-भेद बताइए)

खण्ड – 'ग' (पाठ्यपुस्तक एवं पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक)

प्रश्न 9. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए – (1x5=5)

अब कैसे छूटै राम नाम रट लागी।

प्रभु जी, तुम चंदन हम पानी, जाकी अँग-अँग बास समानी।

प्रभु जी, तुम घन बन हम मोरा, जैसे चितवत चंद चकोरा।

प्रभु जी, तुम दीपक हम बाती, जाकी जोति बरै दिन राती।

प्रभु जी, तुम मोती हम धागा, जैसे सोनहिं मिलत सुहागा।

प्रभु जी, तुम स्वामी हम दासा, ऐसी भक्ति करै रैदासा।

- (1) कवि से अब क्या नहीं छूटेगी –
 (क) नशे की आदत (ख) कविता लिखने की आदत
 (ग) राम-नाम की रट (ख) घूमने-फिरने की आदत
- (2) यदि ईश्वर चंदन है तो कवि है –
 (क) सुगंध (ख) शीतलता (ग) सर्प (ख) पानी
- (3) चकोर किसको देखता रहता है –
 (क) चाँद को (ख) तारों को (ग) सूर्य को (ख) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- (4) यदि प्रभु दीपक है तो कवि है –
 (क) तेल (ख) प्रकाश (ग) बत्ती (ख) लौ
- (5) इस पद्यांश के कवि हैं –
 (क) रहीम (ख) हरिवंशराय बच्चन (ग) अरुण कमल (ख) रैदास

प्रश्न 10. पठित पद्य पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए – (2x3=6)

- (क) अनेक साधु-संतों के नाम लेकर कवि रैदास क्या स्पष्ट करना चाह रहे हैं ?
- (ख) प्रेम का धागा टूटने पर पहले की भाँति क्यों नहीं हो पाता ?
- (ग) रहीम ने सागर की अपेक्षा पंकजल को धन्य क्यों कहा है ?
- (घ) नदी के तट पर खड़ा गुलाब क्या सोचकर दुखी है ?

प्रश्न 11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए – (1x5=5)

पास-पड़ोस की दुकानों से पूछने पर पता लगा-उसका तेईस बरस का जवान लड़का था। घर में उसकी बहू और पोता-पोती हैं। लड़का शहर के पास डेढ़ बीघा भर ज़मीन में कछियारी करके परिवार का निर्वाह करता था। खरबूजों की डलिया बाज़ार में पहुँचाकर कभी लड़का स्वयं सौदे के पास बैठ जाता, कभी माँ बैठ जाती।

लड़का परसों सुबह मुँह-अँधेरे बेलों में से पके खरबूजे चुन रहा था। गीली मेड़ की तरावट में विश्राम करते हुए एक साँप पर लड़के का पैर पड़ गया। साँप ने लड़के को डँस लिया।

लड़के की बुढ़िया माँ बावली होकर ओझा को बुला लाई। झाड़ना-फूँकना हुआ। नागदेव की पूजा हुई।

- (1) लेखक को बुढ़िया के विषय में जानकारी कहाँ से मिली –
 (क) उसके घर से (ख) उसके पड़ोसी से
 (ग) पास-पड़ोस की दुकानों से (घ) उसके रिश्तेदारों से
- (2) बुढ़िया का लड़का कितने बरस का था –
 (क) सोलह बरस का (ख) बीस बरस का
 (ग) तीस बरस का (घ) तेईस बरस का
- (3) लड़का क्या काम करता था ?
 (क) नौकरी (ख) मज़दूरी (ग) कछियारी (घ) व्यापार
- (4) लड़का कैसे मरा ?
 (क) बीमारी से (ख) साँप के डँसने से (ग) कुत्ते के काटने से (घ) पानी में डूबने से
- (5) निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को पढ़कर उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए –
 कथन (A) : लड़के की माँ बावली होकर ओझा को बुला लाई।
 कारण (R) : साँप ने लड़के को डँस लिया था।
 (क) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों गलत हैं।
 (ख) कथन (A) गलत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
 (ग) कथन (A) सही है, लेकिन कारण (R), उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।
 (घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण (R), कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

प्रश्न 12. पठित गद्य पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए - (2x3=6)

- (क) पोशाक हमारे लिए कब बंधन और कब अड़चन बन जाती है ?
- (ख) डॉ. मीनू मेहता ने क्या जानकारी दी ?
- (ग) अतिथि देवता का देवत्व कब तक सुरक्षित रहेगा और क्यों ?
- (घ) लेखिका की सफलता पर कर्नल खुल्लर ने उसे किन शब्दों में बधाई दी ?

प्रश्न 13. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में दीजिए - (4x2=8)

- (क) गिल्लू लेखिका को किस परिस्थिति में मिला था ? लेखिका ने उसका उपचार किस संवेदनशीलता के साथ किया ?
- (ख) 'मनुष्य का अनुमान और भावी योजनाएँ कभी-कभी मिथ्या और उलटी निकलती हैं' - का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ग) कल्लू कुम्हार का नाम 'उनाकोटी' से किस प्रकार जुड़ गया ?

खण्ड - 'घ' (रचनात्मक लेखन)

प्रश्न 14. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत-बिन्दुओं के आधार पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए - (5)

(1) समय का सदुपयोग	(2) मज़हब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना	(3) कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> समय का सदुपयोग समय की सही पहचान होना सही अवसर की उपयोगिता समय पालन : जीवन का मूलमंत्र 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सभी मज़हब एक धर्म के सच्चे स्वरूप को न पहचानने से हानि धर्म का सच्चा स्वरूप निष्कर्ष 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता क्या है ? कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के प्रकार लाभ-हानि सकारात्मक प्रयोग

प्रश्न 15. आप 53 ए. निराला नगर रायपुर के अमित/अमिता हैं। व्यायाम के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

आप बालिका छात्रावास, दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, भिलाई के सुभद्र/सुभद्रा हैं। माताजी को पत्र लिखकर अपने मित्र/सखी के सद्व्यवहार का वर्णन कीजिए तथा यह भी बताइए कि वह किस प्रकार अपने मित्रों की मदद करता/करती है।

प्रश्न 16. चित्र में दिखाए दिए दृश्य / घटना का अपनी कल्पनाशक्ति के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में वर्णन कीजिए - (5)



प्रश्न 17. फैशन से बचने की सलाह देते हुए बड़ी बहन तथा छोटी बहन के मध्य होने वाले संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

खाद्य-पदार्थों में मिलावट के कारण होने वाली स्वास्थ्य-समस्याओं के संबंध में दो मित्रों के मध्य होने वाले संवाद को लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए।



सामान्य-निर्देशाः -

- (1) अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।
- (2) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृत-भाषायामेव लेखनीयानि।
- (3) प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि क्रमानुसारं लेखनीयानि।

'क' खण्डः - अपठितावबोधनम् - 10 अङ्काः

प्रश्न 1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत -

गङ्गा भारतदेशस्य सर्वासु नदीषु पवित्रतमा नदी वर्तते। इयं हिमालयस्य 'गङ्गोत्री' इति स्थानात् निर्गच्छति। पर्वतात् निःसृत्य गङ्गा हरिद्वारनामके स्थाने समतलं भूभागं स्पृशति। तत्र हरिद्वारतीर्थे प्रतिवर्षम् अनेके पुरुषाः नार्यः च गच्छन्ति। जनाः गङ्गायाः पवित्रे जले स्नानं कृत्वा निजभाग्यस्य प्रशंसां कुर्वन्ति। इयं कथा प्रचलिता अस्ति यत् राजा भगीरथः स्वपूर्वजानाम् उद्धाराय तपस्याम् अकरोत्। तपस्यायाः प्रभावेण सः गङ्गां भूतले आनयत्। अतएव गङ्गा "भागीरथी" इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धा जाता।

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1x2=2)

- (i) भारतदेशस्य पवित्रतमा नदी का अस्ति ?
- (ii) गङ्गायाः अपरं नाम किम् अस्ति ?
- (iii) गङ्गां भूतले कः आनयत् ?

(II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(2x2=4)

- (i) गङ्गा कस्मात् स्थानात् निर्गच्छति ?
- (ii) भगीरथः किमर्थं तपस्याम् अकरोत् ?
- (iii) गङ्गायां स्नानं कृत्वा जनाः किम् कुर्वन्ति ?

(III) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत -

(1x1=1)

(IV) भाषिककार्यम् (केवलं प्रश्नत्रयम्)

(1x3=3)

- (i) 'पवित्रे जले' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम् ?
(क) पवित्रे (ख) जले (ग) स्नानम्
- (ii) 'कुर्वन्ति' क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं (कर्ता) गद्यांशे किम् ?
(क) भगीरथः (ख) जनाः (ग) कृत्वा
- (iii) 'निन्दाम्' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं गद्यांशे किम् ?
(क) प्रशंसाम् (ख) तपस्याम् (ग) जले
- (iv) 'नृपः' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं गद्यांशे किम् ?
(क) नरः (ख) नार्यः (ग) राजा

'ख' खण्डः - रचनात्मक-कार्यम् - 15 अङ्काः

प्रश्न 2. भवान् देवेशः अस्ति। कानपुरे वसति। स्वकक्षाध्यापकस्य विषये वर्णयन् स्वमित्रं भावेशं प्रति मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा प्रदत्तं पत्रं पूरयत -

(½ x10=5)

(i)

दिनाङ्कः

प्रिय मित्र,

(ii)

अस्य कुशलं तत्रास्तु। अस्मिन् पत्रे अहं मम कक्षाध्यापकस्य विषये (iii)। मम (iv) स्वविषये निपुणः अस्ति। सः अस्मान् (v) पाठयति। सः निजविषये कुशलः अस्ति। सः अतीव (vi) अस्ति। सः मधुरं (vii)। प्रार्थनां करोमि यत् (viii) तस्य आयुः दीर्घं कुर्यात्। (ix) नमः। सधन्यवाद।

तव मित्रम्

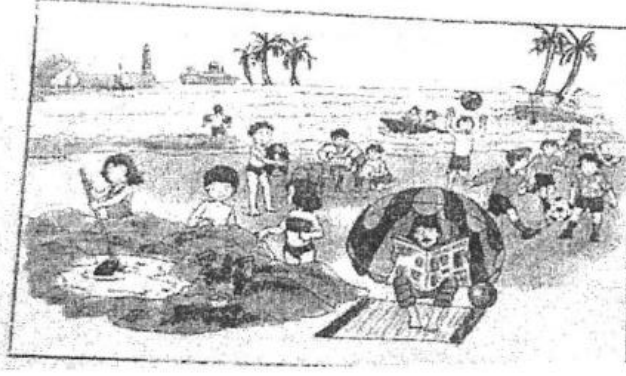
(x)

मञ्जूषा -

देवेशः ,	सर्वेभ्यः ,	भावेश ! ,	वदति ,	परमात्मा ,
कक्षाध्यापकः ,	संस्कृतम् ,	लिखामि ,	कानपुरतः ,	विनम्रः

प्रश्न 3. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया चित्रं दृष्ट्वा पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

(1x5=5)



मञ्जूषा -

बालाः ,	समुद्रतटः ,	कन्दुकम् ,	तरङ्गैः ,	नौकाः ,
क्रीडन्ति ,	मित्रैः ,	सह ,	समाचारपत्रं ,	नरः ,
पठति ,	रचयन्ति ,	नरिकेलवृक्षाः ,	सन्ति ,	बालुकागृहं

अथवा

‘मम विद्यालयः’ इति विषये पञ्चवाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -

मञ्जूषा -

सुन्दरः ,	मम ,	उद्यानं ,	पुस्तकालयः ,	क्रीडाक्षेत्रम्
अस्ति ,	कुशलाः ,	अध्यापकाः ,	सन्ति ,	प्राचार्यः ,
विनमः ,	पुष्पाणि ,	विकसन्ति ,	परितः ,	विद्यालयम्

प्रश्न 4. मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखितं संवादं पूरयत -

(1x5=5)

माता - पुत्रि! मार्गम् उभयतः पश्य, किमपि वाहनं तु न आगच्छति।

पुत्री - मातः! (i) _____ उभयतः किमपि वाहनं न आगच्छति।

माता - (ii) _____ ! पश्य, तत्र मोटरचालकः तीव्रगत्या आगच्छति।

पुत्री - आम् मातः! (iii) _____

माता - हा! धिक् मोटरचालकम्। मोटरवाहनेन एकः पुरुषः आहतः स च पतितः।

पुत्री - मातः! बहवः (iv) _____ तं पश्यन्ति।

माता - हा! कोऽपि तं न उत्थापयति।

पुत्री - (तम् उत्थाप्य) मान्यवर! (v) _____ विषादेन। एतां द्विचक्रिकाम् आरोहतु भवान्। भवन्तं गृहं नेष्ट्यावः।

पथिकः - धन्ये युवां यत् माम् अपरिचितम् अपि उपकारं कुरुथः।

मञ्जूषा -

पश्यामि ,	मार्गम् ,	पुत्रि ,	अलम् ,	जनाः
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‘ग’ खण्डः - अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् - 25 अङ्काः

प्रश्न 5. अधोलिखितानां वर्णानाम् उच्चारणस्थानानि लिखत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(½ x4=2)

(i) ग् (ii) ट् (iii) ब् (iv) ल् (v) ए

प्रश्न 6. रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा कुरुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(1x4=4)

(i) बालस्य + अत्र रक्षकः नास्ति।

(ii) हितोपदेशः नीतिकथानां सङ्कलनमेव।

(iii) सदैव परिश्रमः करणीयः।

(iv) पो + अनः मन्दं-मन्दं वहति।

(v) सः मुनिः तत् + गृहं गत्वा धर्मव्याधस्य क्रियाविधिम् अपश्यत्।

प्रश्न 7. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(1x4=4)

(i) _____ परितः भक्ताः भ्रमन्ति।

(क) देवल्यः

(ख) देवालयम्

(ग) देवालयेन

(घ) देवालयात्

(ii) _____ सह रामः वनम् अगच्छत्।

(क) सीतया

(ख) सीताम्

(ग) सीता

(घ) सीतायै

Contd...3

- (iii) क्रीडनं रोचते ।
 (क) बालकात् (ख) बालकेन (ग) बालकेभ्यः (घ) बालकः
 (iv) नमः अस्तु ।
 (क) शिवम् (ख) शिवात् (ग) शिवे (घ) शिवाय
 (v) अलम् ।
 (क) विवादम् (ख) विवादेन (ग) विवादात् (घ) विवादस्य

प्रश्न 8. उचितशब्दरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत – (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्)

(1x4=4)

- (i) संस्कृतं पठामः ।
 (क) अहम् (ख) आवाम् (ग) युवाम् (घ) वयम्
 (ii) बालिके मन्दिरं गच्छतः ।
 (क) सः (ख) तौ (ग) ते (घ) तान्
 (iii) रामः पश्यति ।
 (क) मोहनम् (ख) मोहनाय (ग) मोहनात् (घ) मोहनस्य
 (iv) कवितां करोति ।
 (क) कविः (ख) कवयः (ग) कविना (घ) कवी
 (v) नाम किम् अस्ति ?
 (क) बालिकायाः (ख) बालिकाम् (ग) बालिकया (घ) बालिकायाम्

प्रश्न 9. उचितधातुरूपाणि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत – (चतुर्णाम्)

(1x4=4)

- (i) अहं विद्यालयं ।
 (क) गच्छामि (ख) गच्छति (ग) गच्छामः (घ) गच्छथ
 (ii) शिष्याः गुरुं ।
 (क) नंस्यामि (ख) नंस्यन्ति (ग) नंस्यथः (घ) नंस्यामः
 (iii) बालकः गृहकार्यम् ।
 (क) अकुर्वन् (ख) अकरवम् (ग) अकरोत् (घ) अकरोः
 (iv) पुत्राः पितरं ।
 (क) सेवते (ख) सेवामहे (ग) सेवन्ते (घ) सेवेथे
 (v) रजकः वस्त्रम् ।
 (क) क्षालयति (ख) क्षालयसि (ग) क्षालयन्ति (घ) क्षालयामि

प्रश्न 10. रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उत्तरं चित्वा लिखत – (केवलं त्रयाणाम्)

(1 x4=3)

- (i) पुत्रः मातरं नम् + क्त्वा गच्छति ।
 (क) नात्वा (ख) नत्वा (ग) नक्त्वा (घ) नमत्वा
 (ii) छात्राः खेलितुम् गच्छन्ति ।
 (क) खेल + तुम् (ख) खेल + तुमुन् (ग) खल् + ल्यप् (घ) खेल + मुम्
 (iii) गृहिणी वि + हस् + ल्यप् अवदत् ।
 (क) विहसय (ख) विहस्य (ग) वहस्य (घ) वीहसीय
 (iv) छात्राः पठ् + तुमुन् विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।
 (क) पठीतुम् (ख) पठितुम् (ग) पाठतुमुन् (घ) पठतुम्

प्रश्न 11. मञ्जूषातः उचित-अव्ययपदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत – (केवलं चतुर्णाम्)

(½ x4=2)

मञ्जूषा – कति , च , श्वः , सर्वत्र , तथा

- (i) यथा गुरुः शिष्यः ।
 (ii) तत्र बालकाः क्रीडन्ति ?
 (iii) रमा लता नृत्यतः ।
 (iv) विद्वान् पूज्यते ।
 (v) अहं विजयनगरं गमिष्यामि ।

प्रश्न 12. निम्नलिखितवाक्येषु संख्यानां कृते उचितं संस्कृतपदं लिखत – (केवलं चतुर्णाम्)

(½ x4=2)

- (i) (2) बालकौ पठतः ।
 (ii) (3) बालिकाः क्रीडन्ति ।
 (iii) (40) छात्राः एकस्यां कक्षायां पठन्ति ।
 (iv) (4) फलानि सन्ति ।
 (v) (100) जनाः उद्याने भ्रमन्ति ।

‘घ’ खण्डः — पठितावबोधनम् — 30 अङ्काः

प्रश्न 13. गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत —

(5)

एकदा अयं मुनिः क्वापि नगरे एकं ब्राह्मणगृहं प्राप्य तद्गृहिणीं भिक्षामयाचत । सा पतिव्रता गृहिणी तमवदत् — “प्रतीक्षस्व क्षणं, यावद् भर्तुः परिचर्या समापये” इति । एतत् श्रुत्वा सः मुनिः तां कोपदृष्ट्या दृष्टवान् । सा विहस्य अभाषत — “मुने! न अहं बलाकेति” । तत् आकर्ष्य विस्मितः मुनिः “एतत् कथमिव ज्ञातमनया” इति चिन्तयन् तत्र उपाविशत् ।

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत — (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(½ x 2 = 1)

- (i) मुनिः कां भिक्षाम् अयाचत ?
- (ii) पतिव्रता का आसीत् ?
- (iii) मुनिः तां (गृहिणीं) कथम् अपश्यत् ?

(II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत — (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1 x 2 = 2)

- (i) गृहिणी विहस्य मुनिं किम् अभाषत ?
- (ii) पतिव्रता गृहिणी तं (मुनिं) किम् अवदत् ?
- (iii) विस्मितः मुनिः किम् चिन्तयन् उपाविशत् ?

(III) भाषिक-कार्यम् (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1 x 2 = 2)

- (i) ‘पतिव्रता गृहिणी’ अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम् अस्ति ?
- (ii) ‘उपाविशत्’ इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं (कर्ता) किम् ?
- (iii) ‘हसित्वा’ अस्य पर्यायपदं गद्यांशे किम् अस्ति ?

प्रश्न 14. श्लोकं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत —

(5)

काष्ठादग्निर्जायते मथ्यमानाद्
भूमिस्तोयं खन्यमाना ददाति ।
सोत्साहानां नास्त्यसाध्यं नराणाम्
मार्गारब्धाः सर्वयत्नाः फलन्ति ॥

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत — (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(½ x 2 = 1)

- (i) कीदृशी भूमिः तोयं ददाति ?
- (ii) के मार्गारब्धाः फलन्ति ?
- (iii) अग्निः कस्मात् जायते ?

(II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत — (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1 x 2 = 2)

- (i) कीदृशाणां नराणाम् असाध्यं न भवति ?
- (ii) मथ्यमानात् काष्ठात् कः जायते ?
- (iii) खन्यमाना का तोयं ददाति ?

(III) भाषिक-कार्यम् (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1 x 2 = 2)

- (i) ‘ददाति’ इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं (कर्ता) किम् ?
- (ii) ‘सोत्साहानां नराणाम्’ अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम् ?
- (iii) ‘जलम्’ इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं किम् ?

प्रश्न 15. नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् उत्तरत —

(5)

(सर्वे आत्मानं हन्तुमुद्यताः)

(एतद् दृश्यं दृष्ट्वा तत्रत्याः भिल्लाः अपि मरणाय तत्पराः भवन्ति)

प्रतापः — (सैनिकान् भिल्लान् च आत्मघातं कुर्वतः दृष्ट्वा) स्थीयताम्, स्थीयताम् । आत्मघातिनः जनाः तु असूर्यान् लोकान् व्रजन्ति । वीरगत्या मरणमेव कल्याणप्रदं भवति । धैर्येण स्वतन्त्रतायाः उपायाः चिन्तनीयाः ।

(नेपथ्ये)

विरम्यतां प्रभो! विरम्यताम् ।

प्रतापः — श्रुतपूर्वं इव स्वरः । (सैनिकं प्रति) वृक्षम् आरुह्य दृश्यतां कः एषः शब्दापयति ?

सैनिकः — (निपुणं निरीक्ष्य) महाराज! मेवाडमन्त्री भामाशाहः खलु एषः ।

प्रतापः — अये भामाशाहः आगतः । कथमस्माकं दौर्भाग्यं भवताऽपि परिज्ञातम् ।

(I) एकपदेन उत्तरत — (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(½ x 2 = 1)

- (i) के मरणाय तत्पराः भवन्ति ?
- (ii) सर्वे कं हन्तुम् उद्यताः आसन् ?
- (iii) भामाशाहः कः आसीत् ?

(II) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत – (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1x2=2)

- (i) किं कल्याणप्रदं भवति ?
- (ii) प्रतापः सैनिकं किं कथयति ?
- (iii) आत्मघातिनः जनाः कुत्र गच्छन्ति ?

(III) भाषिक-कार्यम् (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

(1x2=2)

- (i) 'असूर्यान् लोकान्' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम् ?
- (ii) 'व्रजन्ति' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम् ?
- (iii) 'सौभाग्यं' अस्य विलोमपदं नाट्यांशे किम् ?

प्रश्न 16. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत – (केवलं पञ्चानाम्)

(1x5=5)

- (i) माधवः उज्जयिन्याम् अवसत् ।
- (ii) वृक्षस्य उपरि बलाका आसीत् ।
- (iii) मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते ।
- (iv) महाराणाप्रतापः शिलायाम् उपविष्टः आसीत् ।
- (v) विद्याहीनाः पुत्राः न शोभन्ते ।
- (iii) विद्यया बालकस्य पुनर्जन्म भवति ।

प्रश्न 17. मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत –

(½ x4=2)

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य सञ्चयात् ।

स्थितिरुच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनामधः स्थितिः ।।

अन्वयः – दानात् (i) प्राप्यते वित्तस्य (ii) तु न (प्राप्यते) । (iii)
स्थितिः उच्चैः (भवति) पयोधीनां स्थितिः (iv) (एव भवति)

मञ्जूषा –

सञ्चयात् , पयोदानाम् , गौरवम् , अधः

अथवा

मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा भावार्थं पूरयत –

(½ x4=2)

वरमेको गुणी पुत्रो न च मूर्खशतान्यपि ।

एकश्चन्द्रस्तमो हन्ति न च तारागणैरपि ।।

भावार्थः – अस्मिन् (i) मातापित्रोः एकः (ii) पुत्रः उत्तमः भवति । शतं मूर्खाः पुत्रा अपि न
भवन्ति । यथा एकः (iii) तमः नाशं करोति किन्तु अनेकैः (iv) अपि न भवति ।

मञ्जूषा –

तारागणैः , गुणी , चन्द्रः , संसारे

प्रश्न 18. प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखत – (केवलं चतुष्टयम्)

(1x4=4)

- (i) शोकसमः रिपुः नास्ति ।
(क) मित्रम् (ख) शत्रुः (ग) पुत्रः (घ) राजा
- (ii) फलोद्गमैः तरवः नम्राः भवन्ति ।
(क) वृक्षाः (ख) नद्यः (ग) शत्रवः (घ) मयूरः
- (iii) माधवस्य भार्या स्नातुं गता ।
(क) भाषा (ख) माता (ग) पत्नी (घ) भगिनी
- (iv) प्रतापः अरण्ये शिलायाम् उपविष्टः आसीत् ।
(क) गृहे (ख) वने (ग) जले (घ) कारागारे
- (v) सुदर्शनः नाम नरपतिः आसीत् ।
(क) राजा (ख) प्रजा (ग) मन्त्री (घ) व्याघ्रः

प्रश्न 19. मञ्जूषापदसहायतया कथापूर्तिं कुरुत –

(1x4=4)

उज्जयिनी-नगरे माधवः नाम (i) अवसत् । एकदा तस्य पत्नी स्वबालस्य रक्षार्थं तं नियोज्य स्नानाय
अगच्छत् । तदनन्तरं राजा ब्राह्मणं श्राद्धार्थं निमन्त्रितवान् । ब्राह्मणः (ii) बालरक्षायां व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छति ।
एतस्मिन् अन्तरे एकः (iii) बालस्य समीपम् आगच्छति । सः तं सर्पं मारितवान् । अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणः अपि
श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा आगच्छति । ब्राह्मणः अविचार्य नकुलं अमारयत् । अतः एव उक्तम् (iv) विदधीत न क्रियाम् ।

मञ्जूषा –

सहसा , ब्राह्मणः , नकुलं , कृष्णसर्पः

IX

- ① Sci
- ② Maths
- ③ so. Sci
- ④ Eng
- ⑤ AI
- ⑥ Vigya Baheli
- ⑦ Hindi
- ⑧ Sans

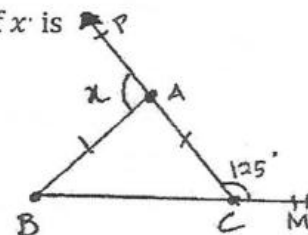
**General Instructions:**

- (1) This question paper consists of 38 questions in 5 sections.
- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) **Section-A** consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. Students have to write correct option and answer both.
- (4) **Section-B** consists of 5 very short questions carrying 2 marks each.
- (5) **Section-C** consists of 5 short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
- (6) **Section-D** consists of 4 long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
- (7) **Section-E** consists of 3 source based units of assessments of 4 marks each with sub-parts.

SECTION-A

(Directions (Q. No. 1-20) Section-A consist of 20 questions of 1 mark each.)

- Q1. In Herons formula, 'S' stands for
 (a) Perimeter of the triangle (b) Sides of the triangle
 (c) Semiperimeter of the triangle (d) Area of the triangle
- Q2. Which of the following is not the value of $\left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right]^{\frac{-1}{6}}$
 (a) $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{\frac{-1}{30}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}\right]^{\frac{1}{6}}}$ (c) $\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{30}}$ (d) $\left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{6}}$
- Q3. The value of $249^2 - 248^2$ is
 (a) 12 (b) 497 (c) 487 (d) 477
- Q4. Which of the following statement is not true?
 (a) The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
 (b) The sum of any two sides of a triangle is equal to the third side.
 (c) In a triangle, the angle opposite to longer side is larger.
 (d) Two circles are congruent if their radii are equal.
- Q5. The area of an equilateral triangle is $16\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$. It's perimeter (in meters) is:
 (a) 8 (b) 48 (c) 24 (d) 306
- Q6. In a triangle PQR, if $\angle PQR=80^\circ$ and $PQ=QR$, then $\angle P$ and $\angle R$ are:
 (a) $80^\circ, 20^\circ$ (b) $50^\circ, 50^\circ$ (c) $40^\circ, 60^\circ$ (d) $30^\circ, 70^\circ$
- Q7. A point, both of whose co-ordinates are negative will lie in
 (a) I Quadrant (b) II Quadrant (c) III Quadrant (d) IV Quadrant
- Q8. Two lines are said to be parallel if they have
 (a) One point in common (b) Two points in common
 (c) No point in common (d) None of these
- Q9. The zero of a polynomial $(2x + 4)$ is
 (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) Zero
- Q10. In the given figure, if $AB=AC$, $\angle ACM=125^\circ$ and $\angle PAB=x^\circ$, then the value of x° is
 (a) 125° (b) 55° (c) 110° (d) 70°
- Q11. $\sqrt{32} \div \sqrt{2}$ is equal to:
 (a) $\sqrt{30}$ (b) 4 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 16
- Q12. The perpendicular distance of the Point P (3, 4) from Y-axis is
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) Zero
- Q13. If two angles are complements to each other, then what is the type of each angle?
 (a) Right angle (b) Acute angle (c) Obtuse angle (d) Reflex angle
- Q14. If equals are subtracted from equals then the remainders are:
 (a) Equal (b) Proportional (c) Not equal (d) None of these



Q15. If two parallel lines are intersected by a transversal line, then which of the following pairs of angles are not equal?

- (a) Vertically opposite angles (b) Alternate angles
(c) Corresponding angles (d) Co-interior angles

Q16. Which of the following is irrational:

- (a) 0.4010040100040100010040 (b) 0.14 (c) $0.14\overline{16}$ (d) $0.\overline{1416}$

Q17. $\sqrt{23}$ is a polynomial of degree

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) Zero

Q18. The supplement of $\frac{3}{5}$ of a right angle is

- (a) 54° (b) 90° (c) 180° (d) 126°

In Assertion (A) – Reason (R) questions, you have to choose correct option amongst the following options:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, But Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q19. Statement – (i) (Assertion): the degree of a polynomial $(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 4)$ is 4.

Statement – (ii) (Reason): The number of zeros of a polynomial is the degree of the polynomial.

Q20. Statement – (i) (Assertion) : In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, $AB=PQ$, $AC=PR$ and $\angle BAC=\angle QPR$ then $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$

Statement – (ii) (Reason) : Both the triangles are congruent by SSA congruency rule.

SECTION-B

(There are 5 questions of 2 marks each.)

Q21. If $x = \frac{3}{2}$ is a zero of the polynomial $2x^2 + kx - 12$, find the value of k .

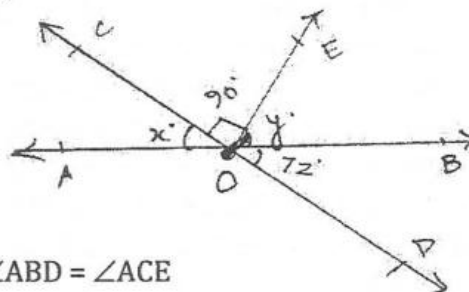
OR

Write one rational and one irrational number between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.

Q22. If supplement of an angle is three times its complement then find the measure of the angle.

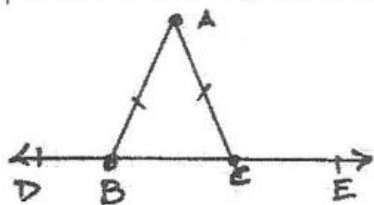
OR

In the given figure, find the value of y .



Q23. Write any two axioms of Euclid.

Q24. In the given figure, if $AB=AC$, then prove that $\angle ABD = \angle ACE$



Q25. The semi perimeter of a triangle is 48 cm and two sides are 24 cm and 32 cm. Find the third side.

SECTION-C

(There are 6 questions of 3 marks each.)

Q26. In which Quadrant/axis/origin do the following points lie?

$(-2, 4)$, $(3, -1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(0, 0)$, $(-3, -5)$, $(0, -3)$

OR

- (a) What is the name of horizontal and vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the Cartesian plane?
(b) What is the name of each part of the plane formed by these lines?
(c) Write the name of the point where these two lines intersect?

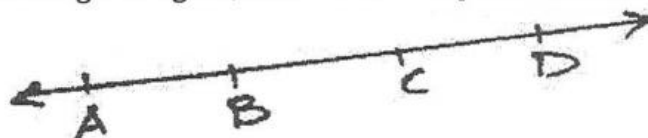
Q27. If $\frac{3+\sqrt{7}}{3-\sqrt{7}} = a + b\sqrt{7}$, find the value of a and b .

OR

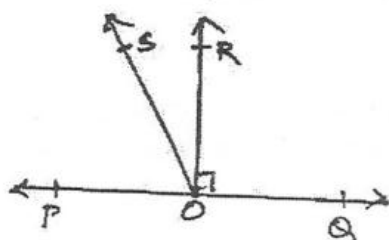
If $x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, then find the value of $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^3$

Q28. Factorize $(x^2 - 2x - 80)$

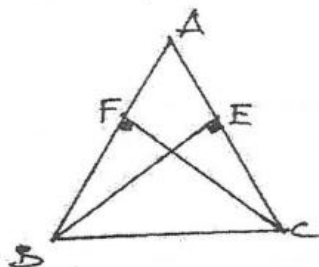
Q29. In the given figure, if $AC = BD$, then prove that $AB = CD$. Also write the axiom used.



- Q30. In the given figure, POQ is a line, Ray OR is a perpendicular to the line PQ. OS is another ray lying between the rays OP and OR. Prove that $\angle ROS = \frac{1}{2}(\angle QOS - \angle POS)$



- Q31. $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle, in which altitude BE and CF are drawn to the equal sides AC and AB, respectively. Show that these altitudes are equal.



SECTION-D

(There are 4 questions of 5 marks each.)

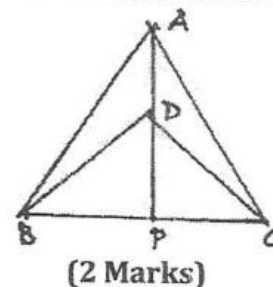
- Q32. Represent $\sqrt{9.3}$ on the number line. Write justification also.

OR

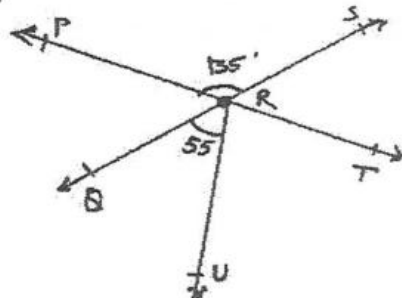
Show that $\frac{1}{(3-\sqrt{8})} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{7}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-2} = 5$

- Q33. (a) Without actually calculating the cubes find the value of the following: $(-12)^3 + (7)^3 + (5)^3$
 (b) Expand $(2x - 3y + 5z)^2$ by using suitable identity.
- Q34. There are two isosceles triangles, $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DBC$ on the same base BC and the vertices A and D are on the same side of BC. If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that

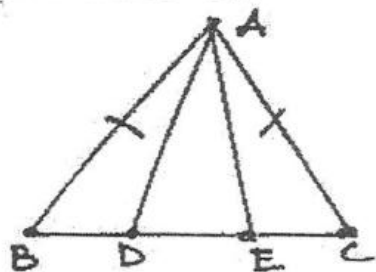
- (a) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$ (b) $\triangle ABP \cong \triangle ACP$
 (c) AP bisects $\angle A$, as well as $\angle D$ (d) AP is the Perpendicular Bisector of BC



- Q35. (a) From the given figure, find the value of $\angle TRS$, $\angle TRU$ and $\angle PRQ$.



- (b) In an isosceles triangle ABC, where $AB = AC$, D and E are the points on BC such that $BE = CD$. Show that $AD = AE$. (3 Marks)



SECTION-E (CASE STUDY)

- Q36. A teacher used a steel wire and made some shapes of some specific angles and shown to students and asked questions.

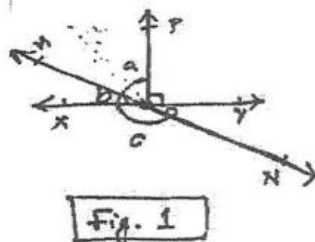


Fig. 1

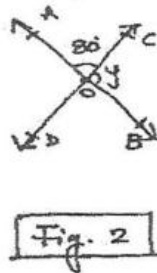


Fig. 2

- (a) What is the measure of $\angle BOD$ in fig. 2? (b) What is the measure of $\angle Y$ in fig. 2?
 (c) Find the measure of $\angle a$ and $\angle b$ respectively in Fig. 1 If $a:b = 2:3$ and $OP \perp XY$

OR

- (c) Find the measure of $\angle C$ in Fig.1.

Q37. A farmer has his farm in the shape of scalene triangle. He has two sons. He wanted to divide the farm among them. He said the perimeter of the farm is 36 m. One side of the triangle exceeds other two sides by 4 m and 5 m respectively.

Answer the following questions based on above information.

- (a) Find the semi perimeter of the farm. (b) Which formula is used for finding area of this farm? Write it.
 (c) Find the sides of the farm.

OR

- (c) Find the new sides of the farm if the perimeter is doubled.

Q38. Students of Class IX are on visit "Sansad Bhawan". Teachers assign them the activity of observing and taking some pictures to analyse the seating arrangement between various MP's and speaker, based on Coordinate Geometry. The staff tour guide explained various facts related to "Sansad Bhawan" to the students.

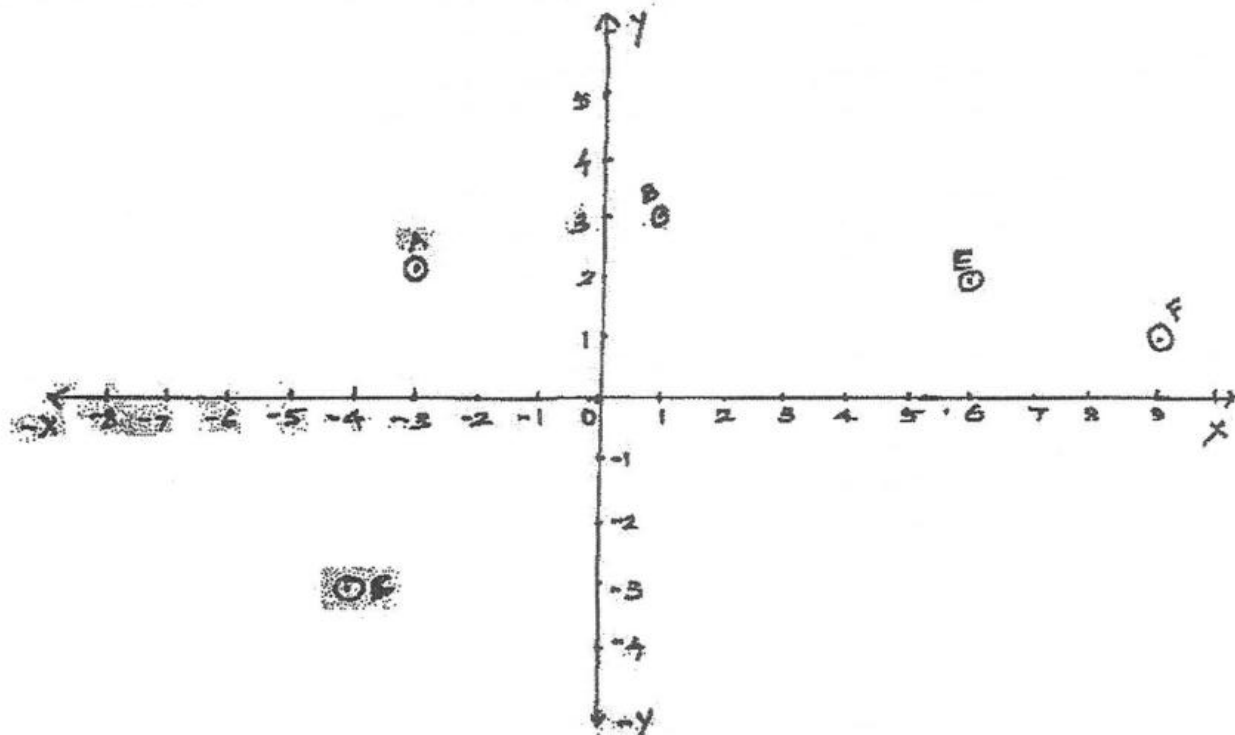
Students were surprised when teacher ask them to apply coordinate geometry on the seating arrangement of MP's and Speaker.

Based on above information and graph given below, answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the coordinates of position F? (b) in which quadrants, the points C and E are lying?
 (c) Find the perpendicular distance of point B from Y axis?

OR

- (c) Find the perpendicular distance of Point A from X axis?



**General Instructions:**

- The question paper consists of 39 questions in 3 Sections : Section A – Physics, Section – B Chemistry & Section – C Biology.
- All questions are compulsory. However internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one out of these questions.
- 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. Students have to write correct option and answer both.
- 6 very short answer questions carrying 02 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- 7 short answer questions carrying 03 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 70 to 80 words.
- 3 long answer questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- 3 source – based/ case – based unit of assessment of 04 marks each with sub parts.
- For Assertion and Reasoning questions options are :**
 - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 - Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Section – A (Physics : 27 Marks)

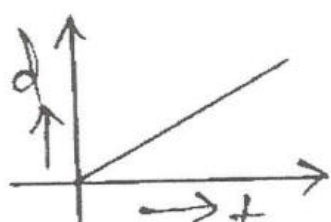
- S.I. unit of change in linear momentum is
(A) kg ms (B) kg m/s (C) Ns (D) Both (B) and (C) (1)
- Assertion (A) :** 1st law of motion explains the recoiling of gun.
Reason (R) : Under the application of balanced forces, acceleration of a body is zero. (1)
- Velocity – time graph for a moving object is found to be curved line. The acceleration of object is –
(A) Zero (B) Variable (C) Constant (D) None of these (1)
- During the motion of Moon around Earth –
(A) Force of Earth on Moon is more than force of Moon on Earth.
(B) Both Earth and Moon apply equal force on each other.
(C) Force of Earth on Moon is less than the force of Moon on Earth.
(D) None of these. (1)
- The correct relationship between 'g' and 'G' is –
(A) $G = \frac{gM}{R^2}$ (B) $M = \frac{GR^2}{g}$ (C) $g = GMR^2$ (D) $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$ (1)
- The minute hand of a wall clock is 10 cm long. Find its distance and displacement covered from 10 am to 10.45 am. (2)

OR

A person rides a motor bike at the speed of 30 m/s. The person applies brake and velocity of bike comes down to 20 m/s covering 200 m.

Calculate – (i) Time duration of journey.
(ii) Acceleration produced in bike.

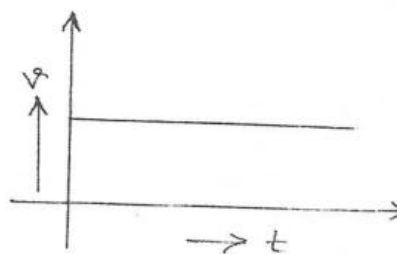
- Differentiate between mass and weight. (Any two points) (2)

- 

Identify type of motion in the given graph and draw $v - t$ graph related to the situation.

- 'Uniform circular motion is an accelerated motion.' Justify this statement with a proper explanation and diagram. Name the force that acts on a particle to keep it moving on circular path. (3)

- 09 (a) $v - t$ graph of a moving body of mass 1 kg is as shown in figure. Is there any force acting on the body? Give reason for your answer.

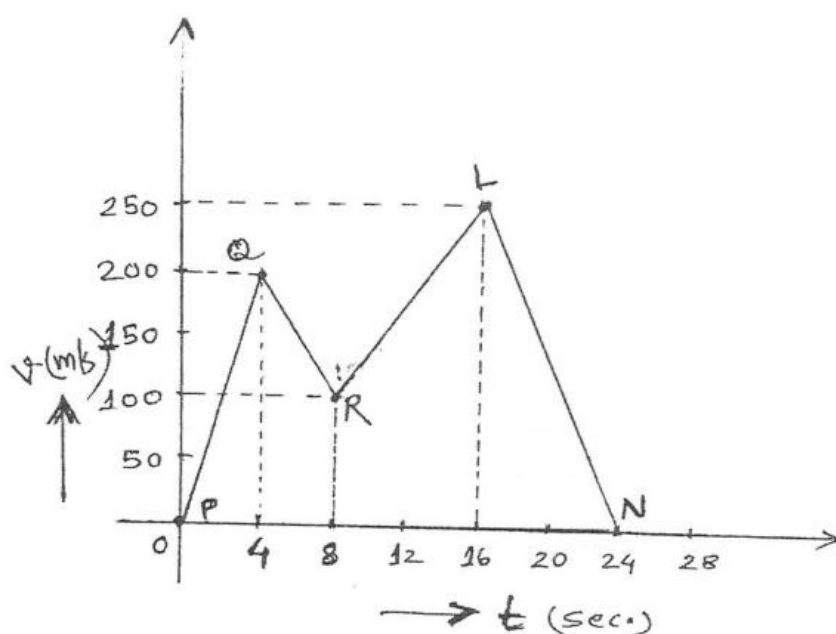


- (b) Find the force required to impart a car of mass 2000 kg, a velocity of 50 m/s in 20 sec. If this force acts on a body of mass 500 kg, then calculate the acceleration produced. (3)
- 10 (a) A fire cracker is fired and it rises to a height of 1000 m. Find –
 (i) The velocity by which it was released.
 (ii) Time taken by it to reach the highest point. (Given: $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$)
 (b) Write mathematical form of Universal Law of Gravitation. Draw a graph showing variation of 'G' with distance from centre of earth. (3)
- 11 (a) What is meant by unbalanced forces?
 (b) If a fielder stops a fast moving ball suddenly, it may cause severe hurt in palm. Give reason for this.
 (c) A wooden box of mass 6 kg is dropped from a height of 30 m. Calculate initial momentum and momentum just before it strikes the ground. ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$). Also draw a graph showing variation of momentum 'p' with velocity 'v' for constant mass. (5)

OR

- (a) Give reasons :
 (i) We fall in forward direction when a moving bus suddenly stops.
 (ii) Glass wares are wrapped in straw during their transportation.
 (b) A constant force of friction of 50 N is acting on a body of mass 200 kg moving initially with speed of 15 m/s. How long does the body take to stop? Also calculate change in momentum.
12. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it: (4)

Motion graphs are very useful in analysing the details related to different types of motion. The velocity of a moving body is determined by the formula, **velocity = displacement/ time**, on the other hand, Velocity can be calculated as slope of position – time graph also. Similarly, displacement can be calculated by finding area under $v - t$ graph enclosed with time axis. The real life applications of motion graphs include analysing car speed, understanding free fall and studying projectile motion etc. A motion graph is as given below –



- (a) Mention any two real life applications of motion graphs.
 (b) Calculate the slope of 'QR' part of graph with proper units.
 (c) Determine displacement of the body during first 8 sec. of journey.

OR

Compare the acceleration values in PQ and RL parts of graph.

Section – B (Chemistry : 26 Marks)

13. **Assertion (A) :** A compound is made from same or different atoms combined in a fixed proportion by mass.
Reason (R) : Constituents of a compound exhibit their characteristics. (1)
14. **Assertion (A) :** At high altitude, boiling point of water decreases.
Reason (R) : At high altitude, atmospheric pressure is decreased. (1)
15. At 0°C , the physical state of water is :
 (A) Solid (B) Liquid (C) Both Solid and Liquid (D) Both Liquid and Gas (1)
16. What is the correct decreasing order of particle motion in the following?
 (A) Lemon Juice > Curd > Water (B) Curd > Water > Lemon Juice
 (C) Water > Lemon Juice > Curd (D) Curd > Lemon Juice > Water (1)
17. Which of the following is a liquid metal ?
 (A) Bromine (B) Mercury (C) Sodium (D) Iron (1)
18. In which scale the word degree on the sign is not used ?
 (A) Celsius (B) Fahrenheit (C) Kelvin (D) All of these (1)
19. During summer season, we prefer wearing :
 (A) dark nylon clothes (B) white cotton clothes
 (C) white silk clothes (D) dark silk clothes (1)
20. A gas can be best liquified :
 (A) By increasing the temperature (B) By lowering the pressure
 (C) By increasing the pressure and lowering the temperature (D) None of these is correct (1)
21. The mixture will appear translucent in case of :
 (A) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Water}$ (B) Salt + Water (C) Sugar + Water (D) Starch + Water (1)
22. A solution contains 25 g common salt in 275 g of water. Calculate the concentration of the solution. (2)
- 23 (a) Convert the following temperatures to Celsius Scale : (i) 303 K (ii) 270 K
 (b) Tabulate the differences between solid, liquid and gas on the basis of:
 (i) Shape and Volume (ii) Force of attraction (3)
- OR**
- (a) Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid. Give reason.
 (b) Convert the following temperatures to Kelvin Scale : (i) 27°C (ii) 273°C (iii) 54°C
- 24 (a) Calculate the masses of sugar and water needed to prepare 250 gm of 25% solution of sugar in water.
 (b) Give two examples of metalloids. (3)
- 25 (a) Differentiate between solution, suspension and colloid on the basis of –
 (i) Particle size (ii) Tyndall effect (iii) Filterability
 (b) What are alloys? State the percentage composition of brass. (5)
- OR**
- (a) Define saturated solution.
 (b) Name the dispersed phase and dispersing medium in emulsion.
 (c) Classify the following as physical and chemical changes.
 (i) Conversion of milk into curd (ii) Dissolving salt in water (iii) Burning of coal
 (iv) Melting of ice. (v) Rusting of iron (vi) Digestion of food
26. **Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it:**
 An earthen pot has many small pores on its surface. Through these pores, the water kept inside the pot evaporates. Water takes the latent heat required for vapourisation from the earthen pot and the remaining water in the earthen pot. Hence, water loses heat, making the water inside the pot cool.
 (a) Define evaporation. (1)
 (b) State one difference between evaporation and boiling. (1)
 (c) List four factors affecting evaporation. (2)
- OR**
- (c) Why does a desert cooler work better on a hot and dry day? (2)

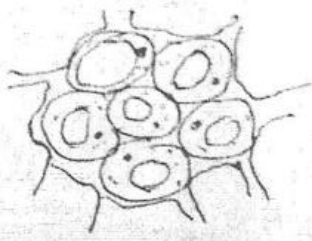
Section – C (Biology : 27 Marks)

27. In desert plants, the rate of water loss gets reduced due to presence of –
(A) Stomata (B) Lignin (C) Suberin (D) Cuticle (1)
28. Girth of the stem increases due to –
(A) Apical Meristem (B) Intercalary Meristem
(C) Lateral Meristem (D) Vertical Meristem (1)
29. Which cell organelle plays a crucial role in detoxifying many poisons and drugs in a cell ?
(A) Lysosomes (B) Golgi Apparatus (C) Smooth Endoplasmic reticulum (D) Vacuoles (1)
30. **Assertion (A) :** Prokaryotic cells are primitive and larger than eukaryotic cells.
Reason (R) : Prokaryotic cells lack membrane bound cell organelles. (1)
31. Amoeba acquires its food through a process termed –
(A) Exocytosis (B) Endocytosis (C) Plasmolysis (D) Both Exocytosis and Endocytosis (1)
32. Which of the following scientists discovered free living cells in pond water?
(A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Robert Brown (C) Robert Hooke (D) Purkinje (1)
33. Which two cell organelles have their own genetic material and ribosomes? Which one of them make ATP? (2)

OR

How is meiosis different from mitotic cell division? Write any two points of difference.

34. Write any two characteristics of meristematic tissues of plants. (2)
35. A plant tissue is observed under a microscope as shown in figure below. Identify the tissue. State the characteristic features of this tissue. (2)



36. (a) Name the organelle of the cell which is involved in formation of lysosomes.
(b) Besides making lysosomes, what are the other two functions of this organelle? (3)
37. (a) Name the tissue responsible for the flexibility in plants.
(b) How would you differentiate it from other simple permanent tissue which gives mechanical strength. (3)

OR

- (a) What are protective tissues in plant ?
(b) Which protective tissue is found in stems of older stems?
(c) Write its one characteristic feature.
38. (a) What are vascular tissues ?
(b) How many types of elements together make up the xylem tissue?
(c) Name the elements/components and write their role performed in plants. (5)

OR

- (a) What are complex permanent tissues ?
(b) Write all the components of phloem tissue.
(c) Write the functions of each of the components of phloem tissue.
39. **Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions based on it:**

In plant cells, there are two layers namely plasma membrane and cell wall. The cell wall is rigid and lies outside the plasma membrane. Plant cell wall is made of complex substance which provides strength to plants. The cell wall prevents bursting of plant cells when they are kept in hypotonic medium.

(a) What is the main constituent of cell wall ? (1)
(b) What is the role of cell wall when a plant cell is placed in a hypotonic solution ? (1)
(c) What happens to the plant cell when it is kept in hypertonic solution ? (2)

OR

How the cell wall is different than the plasma membrane of plant cells.



General Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Answer 1 mark questions as directions given.
3. Very Short Answer Type Questions carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Short Answer Type Questions carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Long Answer Type questions carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Case based questions with three sub questions carry 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Map based questions carry 5 marks with two parts, History (2 marks) and Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
9. In addition to these, separate instructions can be there for some questions, wherever necessary.

History and Civics : 40 Marks

MCQs : Identify the correct option that describes the events given below :

- Q.01** (I) A policy of severe control and punishment was followed. (1)
(II) All those who were seen as the enemies of republic were arrested, imprisoned and tried by the revolutionary tribunal.

- (III) Government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices.
(IV) Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

Options :

- (A) The Rule of Directory (B) The Fall of Bastille
(C) The Reign of Terror (D) The Outbreak of the Revolution

- Q.02** Which of these is not a good argument in favour of democracy? (1)
(A) People feel free and equal in a democracy.
(B) Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
(C) Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
(D) Democracies are more prosperous than others.

- Q.03** Which country has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the voting rights? (1)
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Fiji (C) Estonia (D) Both (A) and (B)

- Q.04** There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

Assertion (A) : We should accept the constitution that was made by the Constituent Assembly more than seven decades ago. (1)

Reason (R) : The Constituent Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, Classes, religions and occupations.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is wrong.
(D) Assertion (A) is wrong, Reason (R) is correct.

- Q.05** Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the constitution. (1)
(A) Motilal Nehru (I) President of the Constituent Assembly.
(B) B.R. Ambedkar (II) Vice-Chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
(C) Rajendra Prasad (III) Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
(D) H.C. Mookherjee (IV) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928.

Options :

- (A) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
(B) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
(C) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
(D) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)

- Q.06** Identify the symbol given below : (1)
What did it symbolize in the Revolution of France?



- (A) Freedom from Slavery (B) Eternity (C) Royal Power (D) Strength lies in Unity

- Q.07 India is a sovereign state because _____. (1)
 (A) People have supreme right to make decision on internal as well as external matters.
 (B) Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion.
 (C) All are equal before the law.
 (D) The head of the state is an elected person.
- Q.08 Who among the following was not the member of the Constituent Assembly, but his vision was followed by the members? (1)
 (A) Baldev Singh (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Jaipal Singh
- Q.09 Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Russian Revolution of 1917. (1)
 (I) Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.
 (II) Tsar Nicholas II abdicated his throne. Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a provisional Government.
 (III) Beginning of Stalin's collectivisation programme.
 (IV) The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded by Socialists who respected Marx' ideas.
 (A) (IV), (III), (II), (I) (B) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
 (C) (IV), (II), (I), (III) (D) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
- Q.10 Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer : (1)
Statement I – In 'The Spirit of the Laws', Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary.
Statement – II – The model of division of power of government was put into force in the USA, after the thirteen colonies declared their independence from France.
 (A) Statement – I is correct and II is incorrect.
 (B) Statement – II is incorrect and II is correct.
 (C) Both I and II are incorrect.
 (D) Both I and II are correct.
- Q.11 Choose the correct option to fill in the blank – (1)
 The concept of Preamble has been borrowed by the makers of our Constitution from the Constitution of _____.
 (A) The USSR (B) The UK (C) The USA (D) The UAE
- Q.12 Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have? (1)
 (A) Powers of the head of the state. (B) Name of the head of the state.
 (C) Powers of the legislature. (D) Name of the country.

Very Short Answer Question

- Q.13 "Election in China do not represent people's verdict". Explain. (Give any two reasons.) (2)
 Q.14 How were the views of the Radicals different from the Liberals? (2)
 Q.15 What is the importance of the constitution for a democratic country? Describe in brief. (2)

Short Answer Based Questions

- Q.16 Describe the contributions of philosophers in the French Revolution. (3)
 Q.17 What are some arguments we routinely hear against democracy? Briefly describe any three of them. (3)

Long Answer Based Questions

- Q.18 Which social reformer and the ruler (Belonging to the 18th Century) were inspired by the ideas of the French Revolution? Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the World. (Any three) (2+3)

OR

What were the main features of the constitution of France drafted in 1791? Why were women disappointed by the Constitution of 1791? (4+1)

- Q.19 Popular leaders can be autocratic. How did it happen in Zimbabwe during the rule of President Mugabe? Explain. (5)

OR

How did Parvez Musharraf seize power in Pakistan? What amendment did General Parvez Musharraf bring in the Constitution of Pakistan by issuing a "Legal Framework Order" in August 2002? (2+3)

- Q.20 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

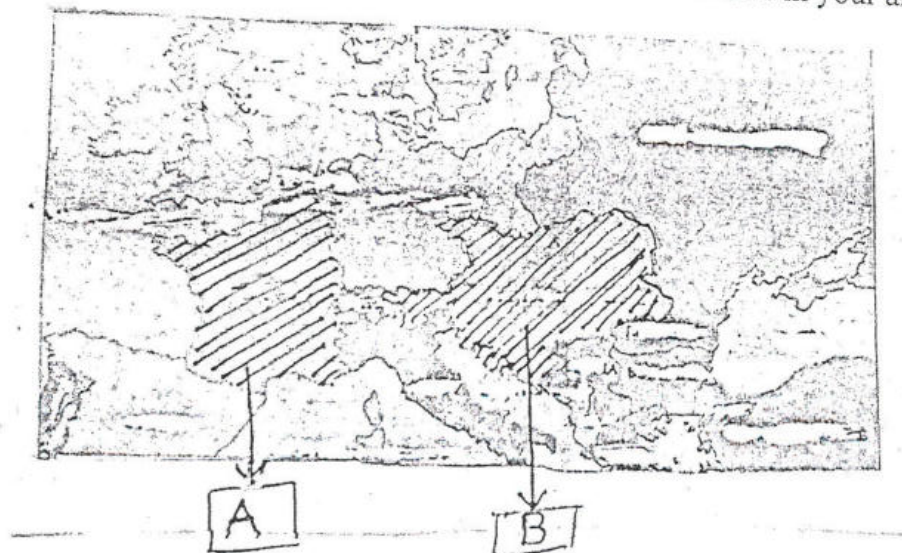
Writing about the Russian Revolution in India

Among those the Russian Revolution inspired were many Indian. Several attended the Communist University. By the mid-1920s the Communist Party was formed in India. Its members kept in touch with the Soviet Communist Party. Important Indian political and cultural figures took an interest in the Soviet experiment and visited Russia, among them Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore, who wrote about Soviet Socialism. In India, writings gave impressions of Soviet Russia. In Hindi, R.S. Avasthi wrote in 1920-21 *Russian Revolution*, Lenin, *His Life and His Thoughts*, and later *The Red Revolution*, S.D. Vidyalkar wrote *The Rebirth of Russia* and *The Soviet State of Russia*. There was much that was written in Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu.

- (i) Which political party of India was inspired by the Russian Revolution? (1)
 (ii) Who was the writer of 'The Soviet State of Russia'? (1)
 (iii) Name the two Indian leaders who wrote about Soviet Socialism. (2)

Map Skill Based Question

- Q.21 Two countries have been marked as 'A' and 'B' on the given outline map of Europe (1914). Identify them from the information given below and write their correct names in your answer script. (1x2=2)



- (A) One of the Allied Powers of the First World War.
(B) A member – nation of Central Powers during the First World War.

Geography : 20 Marks

- Q.22 My friend hails from a country, which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country. (1)
(A) Bhutan (B) Tajikstan (C) Bangladesh (D) Nepal
- Q.23 Assertion (A) : The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the Western and Eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively. (1)
Reason (R) : Majuli, in the Brahmaputra river is the largest riverine island in the world.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q.24 Which one among the following rivers flows through a rift valley ? (1)
(A) Mahanadi (B) Tungabhadra (C) Krishna (D) Tapi
- Q.25 (a) Name the strait separating Sri Lanka from India. (1 + 1 = 2)
(b) Mention the names of two countries with which India shares its land boundaries in the East.
- Q.26 State any three benefits of rivers and lakes. (3)
- Q.27 (a) (i) Mention any two features of the Himadri range. (2+3=5)
(ii) Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. (Write any three valid points.)
OR
(b) (i) Which is the largest salt water lake in India? Mention the state in which it is located.
(ii) Mention any three important features of the Northern Plain.
- Q.28 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :
- The headwaters of the Ganga, called the Bhagirathi is fed by the Gangotri glacier and joined by the Akankanda at Devprayag in Uttarakhand. At Haridwar, the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains. The Ganga is joined by many tributaries, from the Himalayas, a few of them are considered as major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad (Prayagraj). The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the Northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property, whereas they enrich the soil for agricultural use. The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular upland are the Chambal, the Betwa and the son. These rise from the semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them
- (a) Name the place, where the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains. (1)
(b) Mention the names of any two tributaries of river Ganga. (1)
(c) From where does the river Yamuna rise ? Mention any two features of the main tributaries of the peninsular uplands. (1+1=2)
- Q.29 On the given political map of India locate and label any three of the following : (3)
(a) Malabar Coast (b) River Narmada
(c) Standard Meridian of India (d) Vindhya Range

Economics : 20 Marks

- Q.30** Read the data given below and answer the question year wise production and consumption details of a farmer : ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

Year	Production	Consumption
2022	120 units	40 units
2023	100 units	50 units
2024	-----	45 units

As per the data given above find out the surplus production during the year 2022 and 2023.

- Q.31** A computer training institute has purchased some computer sets, chairs and tables, green board, chalk box and keeps some cash in the counter for exchanges. Which one of the following would describes as the fixed capital for the institute.

Options :

- (A) Chalk board and chalk box. (B) Computer sets and cash in counter.
(C) Computer sets and table chairs. (D) Chalk board, chalk box and cash in counter. (1)

- Q.32** Evaluate the impact of Investment in human capital by identifying the appropriate statements among the following : (1)

- (i) Higher income due to higher productivity.
(ii) Society does not gain anything.
(iii) Inspires those who are uneducated.
(iv) The development stage of human resource is called as human capital formation.

Options:

- (A) Statement (i) and (ii) are appropriate.
(B) Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) are appropriate.
(C) Statements (i) and (iii) are appropriate.
(D) Only Statement (iv) is appropriate.

- Q.33** Due to recent ongoing war between European nations the wheat export from Ukraine is being disrupted and are under serious blockages in the harbours. Due to this India is experiencing rise in the price of wheat and the existing wheat stock is not enough to meet the requirement. Banks are refusing to sanction the loans to the farmers intended to produce wheat. (1)

Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above ?

- (A) Primary and Secondary.
(B) Secondary and Tertiary.
(C) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary.
(D) Tertiary and Primary.

- Q.34** The activities which consumes and process the primary products are known as _____. (1)
(A) Market activities (B) Non-Market activities (C) Global activities (D) Industrial activities

- Q.35** Write a short notes on 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan'? (Any 3 points) (3)

- Q.36** How has government of India played its role in improving the health infrastructure? (Any 3 points) (3)

OR

'Investment in human resource yields return in future'. Explain with reason. (3)

- Q.37** Mohan Lal is a landless farmer. He works as a labour in the field of Sajjan Singh (land owner). The wages he earned is not sufficient to meet his family expenses. The only work which he knows is farm labour. Her wife suggested him to start his own business as she is a good cook instead of labour job. Now Mohan Lal is requiring your suggestion on following questions : (4)

- (a) Suggest him some food related work for his occupation. (1)
(b) How he can manage the fund requirement if he accepts the proposal of his wife ? (1)
(c) What are the other options apart from food business available for him in village ? (Any 2) (2)

- Q.38** Tamanna is a post graduate and well experienced IT professional. She is very dedicated towards her career and future growth. But she finds it very difficult to compare with the male counterpart working in same organisations in terms of pay.

- (a) Highlight at least 3 reasons behind her worry.
(b) Write down the areas where women are paid at par with the men. (Any 2) (3+2=5)

OR

When a person is said to be unemployed? Explain the types of unemployment in India in detail with example. (2+3=5)

**General Instructions :**

- There are **Five (5) sections** in the question paper. **Sections A to E.**
Section A : consists of MCQ of 4 marks.
Section B : consists of MCQ of 20 marks.
Section C : consists of short answer questions of 6 marks.
Section D : short answer type questions of 8 marks.
Section E : consists of long answer type of 12 marks.

Section – A : Answer any Four (4) out of Six (6) questions (1x4=4)

- Who initiates the process of communication ?
(A) Feedback (B) Sender (C) Receiver (D) Communication Channel
- Which of the following is a word that replaces a noun ?
(A) Pronoun (B) Verb (C) Phrase (D) Preposition
- Dressing and grooming are important because they help us to look
(A) Smart (B) Untidy (C) Shabby (D) All of above
- Which of the following is not a self management skill ?
(A) Problem Solving (B) Bargaining (C) Understanding Self (D) Confidence Building
- Which is the collection of 8 bits
(A) 1 KB (B) 1 Byte (C) 1 GB (D) 1 Bits
- What does GPS stand for
(A) Global Positioning System (B) Global Payment System
(C) Global Program System (D) Global Pointing System

Section – B : Answer any 20 out of 24 questions (1x20=20)

- Which of the following is not the part of AI Project Cycle ?
(A) Problem Scoping (B) Modelling (C) Data handling (D) Evaluation
- Which of the following is the second last stage of AI Project Cycle ?
(A) Problem Scoping (B) Modelling (C) Data handling (D) Evaluation
- Which of the following is not the Part of 4W Frame Work?
(A) Which (B) Who (C) What (D) Why
- Which among the below options is not an offline data ?
(A) Sensor (B) Observations (C) Web Scraping (D) Camera
- Which of the following is a graphical representation of data and information ?
(A) Data visualisation (B) Data analysis (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- Which of the following does not come under data acquisition ?
(A) Sources of data (B) 4 Ws Problem Canvas (C) Data features (D) Web Scraping
- Which of the following is not an Input/Output device ?
(A) Mouse (B) Scanner (C) Network (D) Speaker
- Which of the following is a collection of related web pages that can be accessed by unique URL ?
(A) Web Server (B) Home Page (C) Website (D) Web address
- A _____ is made up of multiple sentences with a common theme ?
(A) Phrase (B) Sentence (C) Paragraph (D) Speech
- Which of the following is not an example of strength of a person ?
(A) Leadership (B) Artist (C) Stage fear (D) Graceful dancer
- Which of the following will influence the personality of a person ?
(A) Nature (B) Physical factor (C) Weather (D) All of these
- Which of the following is the quality of the state of being physically and mentally strong ?
(A) Strength (B) Weakness (C) Ability (D) Management

13. Which of the following is not an example of data ?
(A) Audio (B) Video (C) Text (D) Hardware
14. Data literacy enhance _____ ability in individual based on evidence.
(A) Programming (B) Understanding (C) Decision making (D) Information
15. The data pyramid begins with _____.
(A) Top level (B) Raw data (C) Information (D) Knowledge
16. They can recognize object, People and even actions happening in videos.
(A) NLP (B) Data Science (C) Data (D) Computer Vision
17. _____ should be organised in a way that make sense so that it can be used effectively.
(A) Data (B) Knowledge (C) Privacy (D) Ethics
18. Which of the following is not the method of data collection in qualitative type data interpretation ?
(A) Record keeping (B) Observation (C) Case study (D) Driving
19. Problem scoping means selecting a problem and finding a solution for it using AI Technology. (T/F)
20. Which of the following helps you a good control on your strength and weakness ?
(A) Motivation (B) Self management (C) Self control (D) Management
21. Which of the following is not a quality of a confident person ?
(A) Focused (B) Extravagant (C) Positive Attitude (D) Committed
22. Which of the following is not true for the use of ICT in education ?
(A) Smart Board (B) Smart Pen (C) Driverless Car (D) Virtual Classroom
23. Unprocessed data is called information. (T/F)
24. Which one of these is used to mark a pause in a sentence ?
(A) Punctuation (B) Question mark (C) Comma (D) Exclamation mark

Section – C : Answer any 3 out of 5 questions

(2x3=6)

01. What is data exploration in AI Project Cycle ?
02. What we do in evaluation stage of AI Project Cycle ?
03. What do you mean by data acquisition ?
04. Define the term communication.
05. Write the name of any three different types of non verbal communication.

Section – D : Answer any 4 out of 6 questions

(2x4=8)

01. How many stages are there in AI Project Cycle ?
02. What is prescriptive learning ?
03. What is a data science ?
04. What are the some common features of bar and line graph.
05. What is a system map ?
06. What is machine learning ?

Section – E : Answer any 3 out of 5 questions

(3x4=12)

01. What is data modelling ? Explain.
02. Explain each element of 4Ws canvas separately.
03. Give impacts of data literacy in education and business.
04. Explain the term computer vision and the types of data used in this.
05. What are the advantages of evaluating a model ?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

Date : 09.09.2024

MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2024

Time : 50 Minutes

Class – IX

SUBJECT : VIGYAN PAHELI

Max. Marks : 50

Name of the student: _____ Class/Sec. _____ Roll No. _____
 Invigilator's Signature _____ Marks obtained : _____/50

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory. Answer all the questions by writing the correct option number in the space provided in the capital letter only.
- The question paper consists of 2 pages.
- There are 50 questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

- The direction of centripetal acceleration of an object moving in a circular path is
 (A) directed away from the center of the circle (B) directed towards the center of the circle
 (C) directed upward in the plane of the circle (D) none of this
- Distance time graph of a body is a straight line parallel to time Axis the body is
 (A) moving with constant velocity (B) moving with constant speed
 (C) at rest (D) moving in a straight line
- An object with continue accelerating until
 (A) resultant force on it begins to decrease
 (B) it's velocity changes direction
 (C) the resultant force on it is zero
 (D) the resultant force is at right angle to its direction of motion
- Stationary ball weighing 0.25 kg acquires a speed of 10 m/s when hit by a hockey stick the impulse important to the ball is
 (A) 0.25 Ns (B) 2.5 Ns (C) 2 Ns (D) 0.5 NS
- When the momentum of a body increases by 100% its kinetic energy increases by
 (A) 20% (B) 40% (C) 200% (D) 300%
- A body of mass 20 kg is kept initially at rest. A force of 80N is applied on the body then the acceleration produced in the body is 3 m/s^2 , then the force of friction acting on the body is
 (A) 18 N (B) 12 N (C) 20 N (D) zero
- If the mass and radius of the earth becomes half and $1/4$ th of its present value then the value of acceleration due to gravity will become
 (A) $\frac{1}{8}g$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}g$ (C) $4g$ (D) $8g$
- Where will the body weight minimum?
 (A) at a height of 100 m above the Earth surface (B) at the Earth surface
 (C) at the depth of 100 m below the Earth surface (D) at the center of the earth
- An engine draws water from a depth of 10 m with constant speed 2 m/s at the rate of 10 kg per 10 second. The power of the engine in watt(W)? ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)
 (A) 102 (B) 98 (C) 100 (D) 200
- A body of mass 1kg accelerating uniformly from rest to a velocity of 1m/s in 15 seconds then at what time the kinetic energy of the body will be $\frac{2}{9} \text{ J}$?
 (A) 4s (B) 8s (C) 10s (D) 12s
- A ball of mass 50g is thrown upwards, it rises to a maximum height of 100 m. At what height its kinetic energy will be reduced to 70%?
 (A) 30m (B) 40 m (C) 60 m (D) 70 m
- A broadcasting station transmits waves of frequency $71 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$ with a speed of $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ the wavelength of the wave is
 (A) 418.8 m (B) 324.6 m (C) 208.4 m (D) 422.5 m
- If the velocity of the sound in steel, water and vacuum are v_1, v_2, v_3 respectively the correct relation is
 (A) $v_1 < v_2 < v_3$ (B) $v_1 = (v_2 + v_3)$ (C) $v_1 = v_2 = v_3$ (D) $v_1 v_2 v_3 = 0$
- The speed of sound in air and seawater are given to be 340 m/s & 1440 m/s respectively. A ship sends strong signals straight downward and detect its echo after 1.7s. The depth of the sea at that point is
 (A) 2.16 km (B) 1.23 km (C) 0.51km (D) 0.225km
- A stone having weight of 450 N in the air and 200 N in water. Find the volume of stone.
 (A) 0.025 m^3 (B) 0.05 m^3 (C) 0.075 m^3 (D) None of the above
- Which of the following is not a matter?
 (A) air (B) feeling of cold (C) dust (D) humidity
- Which statement is false about gases?
 (A) High compressibility (B) high fluidity (C) large volume (D) high density
- Which of the following pairs will not exhibit diffusion?
 (A) hydrogen, oxygen, (B) oxygen, water (C) salt, sand, (D) sugar, water
- The non-metal which is a liquid at room temperature is:
 (A) Sulphur (B) chlorine (C) iodine (D) bromine

20. Which of the following is not a compound?
(A) marble (B) washing soda (C) quick lime (D) brass
21. Which of the following is not a chemical change?
(A) rusting of iron (B) cooking of food (C) Freezing of water (D) digestion of food
22. Which of the following will show Tyndall effect?
(A) starch solution (B) sodium chloride solution (C) copper sulphate solution (D) sugar solution
23. The law of constant proportions was given by:
(A) Dalton (B) Berzelius (C) Proust (D) Lavoisier
24. The indivisibility of matter was proposed by:
(A) Rutherford (B) Dalton (C) Bohr (D) Einstein
25. Which of the following is a monovalent ion?
(A) Nitride (B) Phosphate (C) Oxide (D) Chloride
26. The chemical symbol for bromine gas is:
(A) BR (B) Br (C) BR₂ (D) Br₂
27. Thin layer of which metal was used in Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment?
(A) Al (B) Au (C) Ag (D) Zn.
28. Which is the correct electronic configuration of the element Mg?
(A) 2, 8 (B) 2, 8, 1 (C) 2, 8, 2 (D) 8, 2, 2.
29. Protons, neutrons and electrons are present in Chlorine atom in the sequence:
(A) 17,17,18 (B) 17,18,17 (C) 18,17,17 (D) 17,17,17
30. Isobars have:
(A) same atomic size (B) same atomic number (C) same chemical properties (D) same mass number
31. The nuclear region in bacteria is called as-
(A) Nucleus (B) Nucleoid (C) Nucleolus (D) Nucleon.
32. Amoeba acquires food through a process called-
(A) Exocytosis (B) Endocytosis (C) Plasmolysis (D) Both exocytosis and endocytosis
33. Which Animal cell keeps changing its shape.
(A) White blood cells (B) Red blood cells (C) Thrombocytes (D) Fat cells
34. A nail is inserted in the trunk of a tree at a height of 1m from the ground level. After three years the nail will -
(A) Move downwards (B) Move upwards (C) Remain at the same position (D) Move sideways
35. Which component of the phloem tissue has no nucleus?
(A) Sieve tubes (B) Companion cells (C) Fiber (D) Parenchyma
36. Girth of the stem increases due to-
(A) Apical meristem (B) Lateral meristem (C) Intercalary meristem (D) Vertical meristem
37. The lining of the tubules of kidney consists of this kind of tissue. -
(A) Columnar epithelium (B) Connective tissue
(C) Cuboidal epithelium (D) Ciliated epithelium.
38. The wall of the Alveoli and blood vessels consist of-
(A) Stratified squamous epithelium (B) Columnar epithelium
(C) Simple squamous epithelium (D) Glandular epithelium
39. Which of the following is a viviparous animal?
(A) Whale (B) Rohu (C) Mrigals (D) Aves
40. Which group of organisms do not have nucleus?
(A) Protista (B) Fungi (C) Monera (D) Cryptogams
41. The disease which can spread through direct contact is-
(A) Cholera (B) Syphilis (C) Typhoid (D) Meningitis
42. Which of the following diseases are caused by bacteria?
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis (C) Yellow fever (D) Both (B) and (C)
43. The management and production of bees for commercial use is called-
(A) Pisciculture (B) Sericulture (C) Marine culture (D) Apiculture
44. The nutrient which is required by plants in large quantity is-
(A) Nitrogen (B) Zinc (C) Chlorine (D) Molybdenum
45. Flame cells are found in -
(A) Sponges (B) Roundworms (C) Platyhelminthes (D) Annelida
46. Who is the ex officio Chairman of the Council of States in India?
(A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Vice President (D) None of the above
47. Identify the Sultan who is famous as " the wisest fool".
(A) Qutbuddin Aibaq (B) Allauddin Khilji (C) Firoz Shah Tughluk (D) Mohammad Bin Tughluk
48. When was the Planning Commission of India established?
(A) 1950 (B) 1951 (C) 1952 (D) None of the above
49. Who became the first Indian to go into space?
(A) Rakesh Sharma (B) Vinod Saran (C) Ravish Malhotra (D) None of the above
50. Who discovered the sea route from Europe to India?
(A) Charles Darwin (B) Herbert Spencer (C) Christopher Columbus (D) Vasco Da Gama